Climate Change and Human Health Literature Portal



Malaria in the South-East Asia region: Myth & the reality

Author(s): Narain JP Year: 2008

Journal: The Indian Journal of Medical Research. 128 (1): 3-Jan

Abstract:

Malaria continues to remain a major public health problem worldwide. Much emphasis in the past has been on sub-Saharan Africa due to its heavy burden. However, concerned with the persisting situation of malaria in Africa as well as other regions, the 60th World Health Assembly passed a resolution in 2007 calling for intensified prevention and control efforts globally, and elimination of malaria in areas where this was feasible and sustainable1. Parasite resistance to antimalarials, rapidly changing human lifestyles, as well as ecological and environmental changes have also helped focus on a disease long neglected by the international community. The Roll Back Malaria (RBM) programme of the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1998 focused firmly on Africa2 for several years until 2006, when the new WHO Global Malaria Programme (GMP) was launched3. The focus on Africa was understandable due to the burden it suffers; nearly 90 per cent of the estimated one million preventable malaria deaths occur in Africa4. It is however a myth that malaria is a problem of Africa only. Clearly, malaria and other vector-borne diseases pose a huge problem in Asia, particularly the 11 member countries of the South-East Asia (SEA) Region and deserve due attention both at the national and international levels.[...]

Source: Ask your librarian to help locate this item.

Resource Description

Exposure: M

weather or climate related pathway by which climate change affects health

Unspecified Exposure

Geographic Feature: M

resource focuses on specific type of geography

None or Unspecified

Geographic Location: M

resource focuses on specific location

Non-United States

Non-United States: Asia

Asian Region/Country: Other Asian Region

Climate Change and Human Health Literature Portal

Other Asian Region: southeast asia

Health Impact: M

specification of health effect or disease related to climate change exposure

Infectious Disease

Infectious Disease: Vectorborne Disease

Vectorborne Disease: Mosquito-borne Disease

Mosquito-borne Disease: Malaria

Resource Type: **☑**

format or standard characteristic of resource

Policy/Opinion

Timescale: **™**

time period studied

Time Scale Unspecified